

# CHINA MAIL



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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1951.

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Today's Weather: Moderate E or NE winds. Weather cloudy with occasional light rain.

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## TODAY'S RACING SELECTIONS

By "Rapier"

RACE 1: V-J Day, Probability, Airs and Graces, Outsider: The Stranger, RACE 2: Krazy Kat, Amber, Silver Fox, Outsider: Fleet Admiral, RACE 3: All Fresco, Double Coin, Ben Lawers, Outsider: Miami Beauty, RACE 4: Corrib, Belle Fontaine, Mustang, Outsider: Cleopatra, RACE 5: The Kam Lung, Dawn, Cassie, Outsider: Liberty Diamond, RACE 6: Desert Gold, Busy Bee, Yacal, Outsider: Cocktail Tea, RACE 7: Hongkong Shitze, Oakland Bridge, Daisy Bell, Outsider: Blossom Time, RACE 8: Poker Face, Pearl Bridge, Windermere, Outsider: Southwest, RACE 9: Zephyr, Tunny, Care Free, Outsider: Ironside, RACE 10: Wonderful Girl, Prince Dabila, Wonderful Coin, Outsider: Glamour Butterfly.

By "The Turf"

RACE 1: V-J Day, Probability, Airs and Graces, Outsider: Lily, RACE 2: Amber, Jennifer, Fleet Admiral, Outsider: Krazy Kat, RACE 3: Prairie Moon, Some Fun, Ben Lawers, Outsider: Miami Beauty, RACE 4: Atomic Power, Beautiful Star, Cleopatra, Outsider: Corrib, RACE 5: Ben Macdui, Southeast Wind, Liberty Diamond, Outsider: Dawn, RACE 6: Henrietta, Calamity, Busy Bee, Outsider: Forever Spring, RACE 7: Blossom Time, Hongkong Shitze, Rose Emma, Outsider: Daisy Bell, RACE 8: Ringmer, Southwest, Poker Face, Outsider: Pearl Bridge, RACE 9: Good Bay, Ironsore, Care Free, Outsider: Airfield, RACE 10: Toowoomba Bay, Baglight, Prince Dabila, Outsider: Wonderful Girl.

## NEPALI CONGRESS GROUP RESIGNS FROM CABINET

Katmandu, Nepal, Nov. 11. The Nepali Congress group, led by Mr B. P. Koirala, resigned from Nepal's interim Cabinet today and King Tribhuvan was expected to dissolve the Cabinet.

The letter of resignation said that the Nepali Congress found the present heterogeneous Cabinet "unworkable." It was sworn in on June 10, 1951, after the feudal regime of the Ranas (Nepal's ruling family) had ended and a semi-popular Government was formed in which the Ranas and the Congress had equal membership. Preceding this settlement

were months of fighting in the Himalayan Kingdom by Congress' insurgent forces, ended finally by Indian mediation.

The King today summoned the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Mohan Shamsher, to discuss the situation. Earlier Sir Mohan had blamed the "bungling administration" of the Congress for sporadic student unrest in the Kingdom.—Reuter.

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### The Problem

ONE of the tough problems which Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants left to the free world to solve has been the care and resettlement of the displaced persons no longer able to work. At the end of the war, hundreds of these were found in the concentration camps and in various European communities. Tuberculosis, among other diseases, was widely prevalent among the DP's. During the first years following the war, a great number of the sick recovered their health and were resettled or returned to their homelands. Early in 1950, when the International Refugee Organisation began to visualise the end of its operations, it still had on its hands some 20,000 DP's of various nationalities who, for reasons of health, could not hope for any resettlement. This group was named the "hard-core" cases. Great efforts have been made in the last two years by IRO and by the voluntary relief agencies to find homes and institutions for the miserable human beings unable to take care of themselves. A number of countries have collaborated with IRO and voluntary relief agencies to solve the "hard-core" problem. Israel has agreed to take all sick Jews and has actually taken 2,954 from Germany alone, not to count Austria and Italy. The Netherlands, France, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Australia, Belgium and several other European and South American countries have admitted homeless DP's to sanatoria, mental institutions, houses for the aged, hospitals, etc. The United States, in compliance with its immigration laws, has taken a great number of old people whose support was guaranteed by their relatives or friends. But it has not admitted any

### Of The DPs

mental cases or any persons with active tuberculosis. The check on such cases by the United States Public Health Service has been particularly severe, as it was realised that tuberculosis was much more prevalent among DP's than among ordinary immigrants. Immigration laws of the United States stipulate that an immigrant can be passed if the tuberculosis has been arrested for at least a year. IRO doctors are convinced that of the 2,500 cases rejected for immigration by the tuberculosis board nine months ago, a certain number, probably not more than a couple of hundred, could be passed today if they were re-examined. This is an urgent humanitarian measure which both IRO and voluntary agencies have recommended to the Public Health Service in Washington, but so far no decision has been made on it and the deadline for the IRO existence has been set at December 3 of this year. IRO physicians are convinced that a re-examination of a limited number of marginal cases would not endanger the public health of the American people. The sad part of the situation is that although a number of countries have taken "hard-core" cases—blind, disabled, tubercular and mentally sick people—the bulk of the burden of those who cannot be resettled will fall on Germany, which is already overcrowded to capacity with its own expellees, refugees and war invalids. It might be said to be a just retribution, but on the other hand the resources available to the German state for public welfare are strained to the utmost, and the situation might become worse in the future.

London, Nov. 11. The new Conservative Government determined to lead Britain back to world power, braced itself tonight for its first real tests of strength against the Labour Party in Parliament. The leaders of both Parties mustered full strength in the House of Commons for test votes on Monday and Tuesday on Mr. Winston Churchill's plans for Britain.

Labour has challenged Mr. Churchill to Commons votes on two specific points: his plans to turn part of the nationalised steel industry back to private ownership and his intention to re-enter Parliament for almost two months for Christmas.

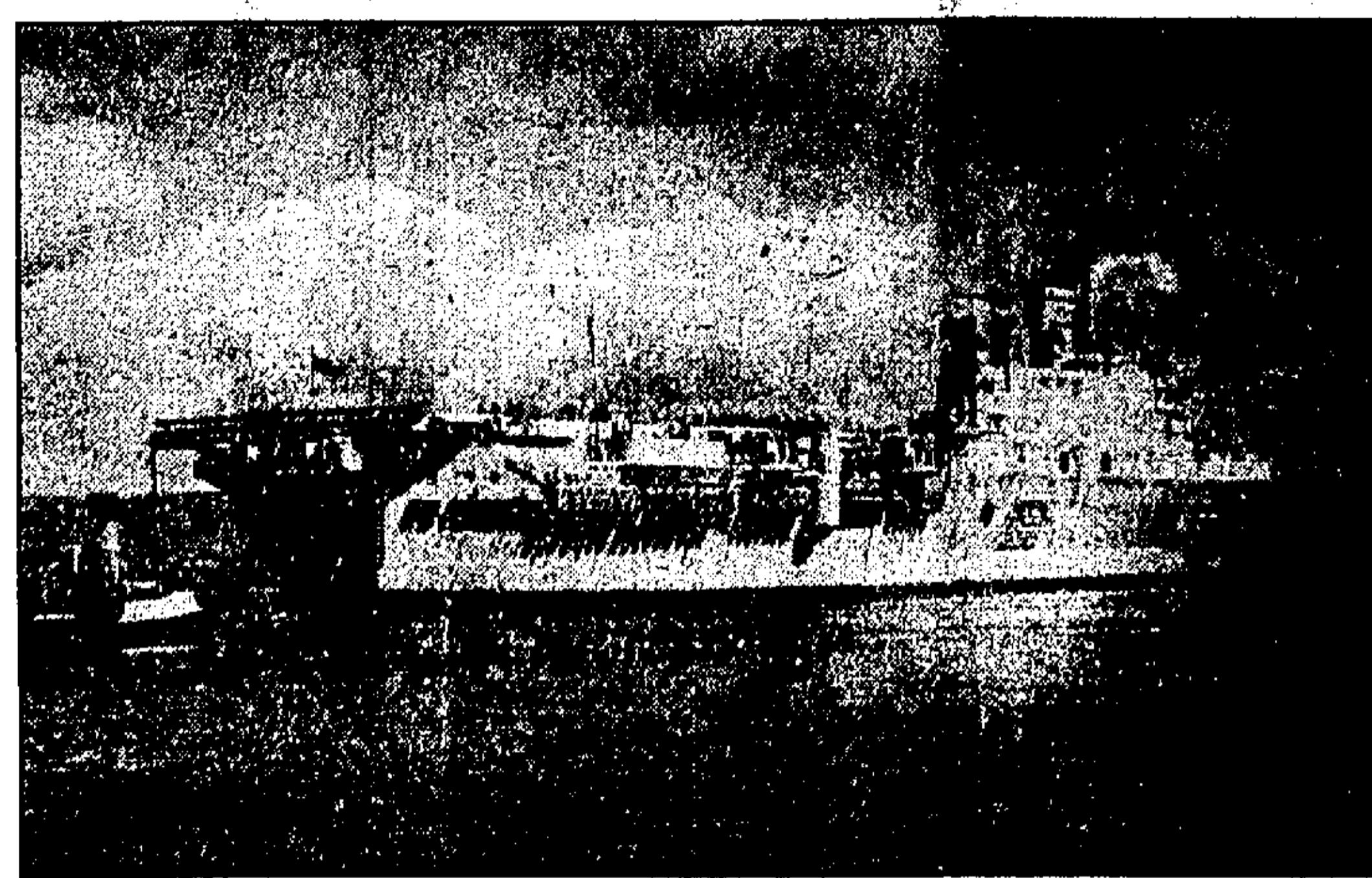
The challenge will be the first real test of Mr. Churchill's slim majority of about 14 and a test of how far the six Liberal Members will support him.

The two previous Commons votes were minor ones.—United Press.

### Freighter's SOS

Manila, Nov. 11. The American freighter Edward N. Hurley, stranded on a reef off Palawan Island in the Southwest Philippines, radioed today for the aid of tugs or lighters. The message also asked for fresh water, but gave no details of the grounding.

Britain's  
New Carrier



## TRUMAN-CHURCHILL MEETING ANNOUNCED

### Britain's Prime Minister To Visit Washington

Key West, Florida, Nov. 11.

President Truman and Mr Winston Churchill will meet in Washington in January, the White House Press Secretary, Mr Joseph Short, told reporters today.

"It is quite probable the Prime Minister will be in Washington some time in January," said Mr Short, adding that Mr Churchill had cabled the President suggesting the meeting and Mr Truman had concurred.

Mr Short said he knew nothing of a suggestion that M. René Plevé, the French Prime Minister, is coming to Washington too.

The White House used a casual technique in putting out the story of Mr Churchill's visit. Mr Short met reporters late today and volunteered a lot of detail about how the President went walking early this morning, then went for a two-hour swim and sunbath.

As he was walking out of the press room, a reporter shouted: "Say, how about that piece in the paper today—about Churchill coming over to see the boss?"

Mr Short looked at a memo in his hand and said quite calmly: "It is quite probable the Prime Minister will be in Washington some time in January."

talking to the Russians until the West has pushed further ahead with its plans for reducing military inequality against that of the Communist world.

The threat that the West might be playing into Russian hands by forcing through maximum rearmament at the cost of economic dislocation in the Atlantic Pact nations would, it was thought here, undoubtedly lead the two statesmen to a fresh appraisal of the forces needed to deter any new aggressive Communist move.

#### NEXT VITAL MOVE

United Nations diplomats forecast that the Churchill-Truman meeting early next year in the United States would be the next vital move in international diplomacy.

It was considered likely that this subject was discussed in private conversations between Mr Acheson and Mr Eden, and it was taken for granted that such a meeting will take place early in the President.

Mr Truman and Mr Churchill are old friends. They first met at the Potsdam conference with Marshal Josif Stalin and again in 1947 when Mr Churchill came to speak at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri.

Asked whether Stalin might be brought into the January talks in Washington, Mr Short replied, "I've heard nothing to the contrary." Members of the President's staff have expected, since the British elections last month, that Mr Churchill would want to talk with President Truman in the very near future. The President's aides, however, said there was no chance Mr Churchill would meet the President here in Key West.

Apparently, Mr Churchill got in touch with the President on Saturday and told him he wanted to talk with him in Washington in January.

#### REPLY CABLED

Mr Truman sent back a cable telling the British leader he would be happy to see him.

As recently as Saturday, Mr Churchill expressed the fear that the free nations of the world might tumble into a major war with Russia. Mr. Truman has expressed the same fear himself and added that another world war might mean the end of civilisation.

Actually, President Truman has not been too keen about a face-to-face meeting with Mr. Churchill. The President has felt since Potsdam that it is a mistake to conduct international affairs by a conference of the heads of state.

His position is that international negotiations are better conducted by an underling like the Secretary of State, who can always plead, when in a tight spot, that he must consult a higher authority.

United Press.

#### SPECULATION

Paris, Nov. 11. Leading diplomats at the United Nations General Assembly here forecast tonight that the Churchill-Truman meeting in Washington would end its agenda with a down to earth review of the strategy of the cold war struggle against the Soviet Union.

But it was not thought that the two statesmen would put a top level four-power meeting in the forefront of their tactics.

Western diplomats here assumed that the talks between President Truman and Mr. Winston Churchill, predicted in London and Washington to take place in the United States capital probably in January, would start from the assumption that little could be achieved by

Brisbane, Nov. 11.

Eight and a half hours after she was swept into the air when a tornado struck the small town of Kenmore, about 10 miles from here, a cow turned up at its farm, with the only visible signs of her having been airborne being a few cuts and scratches.

Another cow was swept aloft by the tornado at the same time.

After sailing along for 50 yards this cow was dropped unharmed into a gully. The tornado sucked fence posts out of the ground and sent a 2,000-litre tank soaring after the two cows.—Reuter.

## Cease-Fire Prospects

### All Major Differences Settled

Munich, Korea, Nov. 12.

Allied and Communist negotiators were close together today (Monday) on where to draw a cease-fire line across Korea but still sharply disagreed on when to do so.

The question of timing became uppermost on the thorny issue after all other major differences appeared to have been worked out.

Proposals of both sides called for basing the zone of the battle-line.

The United Nations Command, however, held resolutely to its position that this zone could be defined only after all other matters were settled and an armistice was ready for signing.

Opposing this package proposal, the Communists want a cease-fire line to be fixed and become effective immediately, leaving settlement of remaining issues to be made later.

19TH MEETING TODAY

The Allies contend that this would prevent an armistice ever being reached because it would halt the shooting and thus relieve the Reds any necessity of negotiating the other questions.

The 18th meeting of a joint subcommittee to discuss the differences was scheduled for 11 a.m. at Pan Mun Jon.

A UN Command communiqué last night said "no progress" was made after a four-hour 40-minute subcommittee session during the day.—Associated Press.



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## NEWSPAPER QUERIES UN VALUE

London, Nov. 11. The value of the United Nations as a potential force for peace was questioned by today's *Sunday Express*.

This Conservative paper urged Britain to leave the United Nations.

"Can we ever hope to secure peace through the United Nations Organisation, established to translate into practice one of mankind's recurrent dreams, open covenants openly negotiated between nations?" the *Sunday Express* asked.

"Experience would seem to indicate that the answer is 'No.'

"All that it has done is to give the Kremlin the finest sounding board in the world for its propaganda, and the power to block all peace progress; to implant upon primitive peoples from Patagonia to Persia a fantastic idea of their importance; and to provide the Mossadeghs, the Nahas Pashas and all Britainites with an open arena in which they can tear strips off the lion's skin while the world looks on in bewildered amazement."

"The United Nations not only tarnishes our prestige and imperils our strength, but it also costs us a tremendous sum of money to keep it going."

"We ought to shake ourselves free of it before it brings us to final ruin," the *Sunday Express* urged.—Reuter.

## RED CROSS UNIT FOR KOREA

London, Nov. 11. A Norwegian field ambulance team, consisting of a pastor and three doctors, left here by air today for Korea.

The team, which will travel by way of Hongkong, will stay in Korea for six months as part of Norway's contribution to the United Nations forces there.—Reuter.

## STAR

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REUBEN WISE—UNITED STATES PICTURES PRESENTS  
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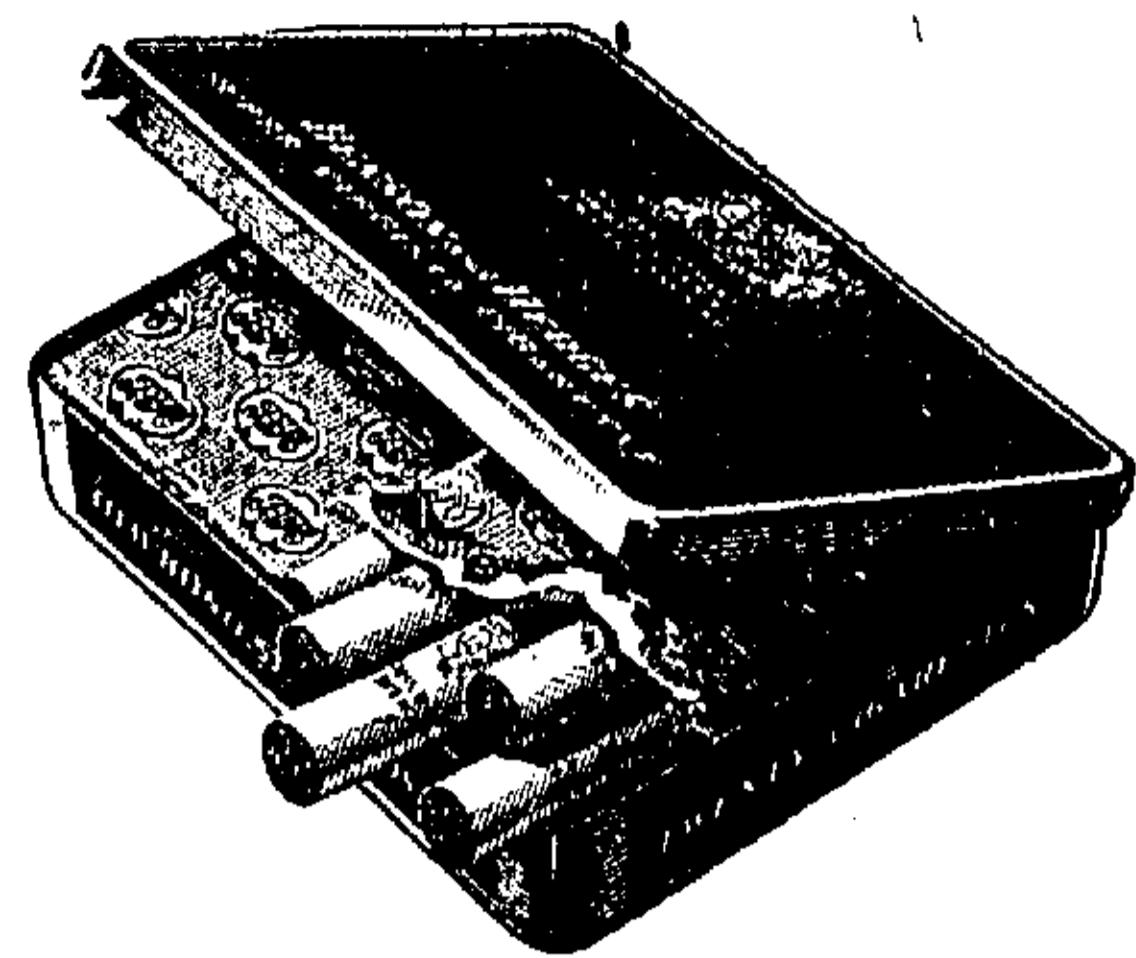
## QUEEN

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TO-DAY



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in the unique Red Box

If you smoke imported Virginia Cigarettes, see that they come from England, the traditional home of the tobacco-blending skill which distinguishes a fine Virginia Cigarette. From here, and only from here—in the very heart of London—come

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**BERKEFELD FILTER**

Drink only filtered water when you're safe. There's a Berkefeld Filter for every typical need. A domestic model for your house (see illustration). A telescopic model, suitable for use in the house and also on trips abroad. And a portable model for use in the field. All models are made of the finest stainless steel. Berkefeld Filters are made in a wide range of sizes suitable for domestic and industrial use. Both pressure and gravity types are available. Send for details of these and others.

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agents and representatives.

Continuing the authentic personal reminiscences of the Second World War by Britain's great wartime Prime Minister, now back at this high post after six years. This is the 31st Chapter of his fifth book of war memoirs, "Closing The Ring."

The Fifth Army in Italy resumed in January, 1944. Its attacks on the German "Gustav Line," with Cassino as its main feature.

This offensive masked a flank landing on Jan. 22 at Anzio, 30 miles from Rome, by the 1st British and the 3rd U.S. Division. These formed part of the Allied VIII Corps, under the American Gen. Lucas.

Meanwhile our attacks on the Germans in the Cassino positions continued. The Xth British Corps having drawn its fire from most of the enemy reinforcements, it was decided to attack farther north so as to seize the high ground above Cassino and envelop the position from that side. Good progress was made. The 11th U.S. Corps crossed the river Rapido above Cassino town, with the French Corps on their right keeping abreast of them, and took Monte Castellone and Colle Majola.

The advance, and that Clark was going to the beach-head at once. I replied:

"I am glad to learn that Clark is going to visit the beach-head. It would be unpleasant if your troops were sealed off there and the main army could not advance up from the south. This however was exactly what was going to happen."

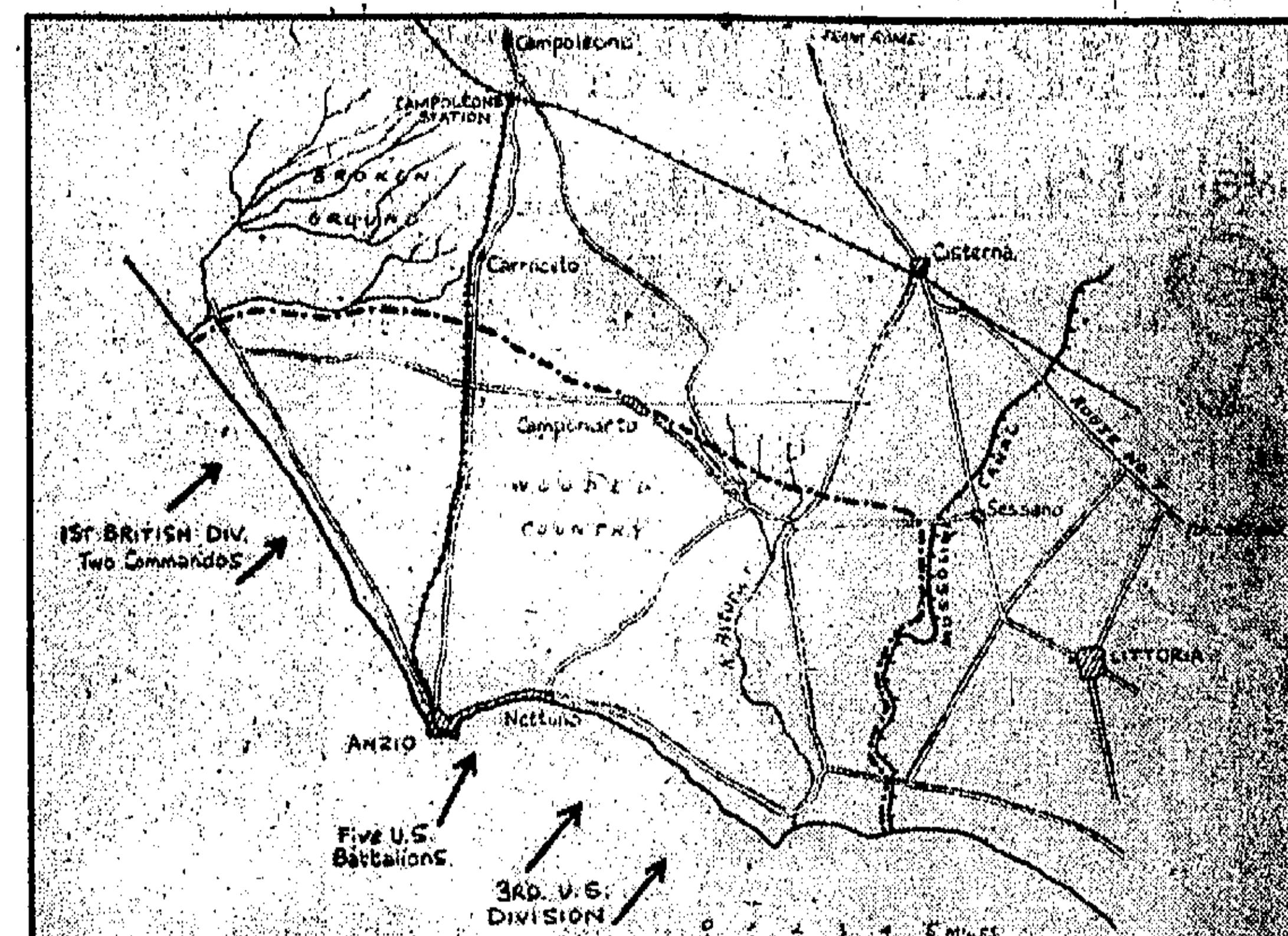
The Admiral had been even better than his word about the landing-craft. I now put a direct question to him.

Prime Minister to Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean,

8 Feb. '44.

Let me know the number of vehicles landed at Anzio by the seventh and 14th days respectively. I should be glad, if it were possible without too much trouble or delay, to distinguish trucks, cannon and tanks.

The reply was both prompt and startling. By the seventh day 12,350 vehicles had been landed, including 350 tanks; by the 14th



to the troops before the attack. Anzio expedition. He could not destroy it.

He demanded that our beach-head "success" be eliminated in three days.

We now know that early in January the German High Command had intended to transfer five of their best divisions from Italy to Northwest Europe. Kesselring protested that in such event he could no longer carry out his orders to fight south of Rome and he would have to withdraw. Just as the argument was at its height the Anzio landing took place.

The High Command dropped the idea, and instead of the Italian front contributing forces to Northwest Europe the reverse took place. Hitler was enraged at the failure of his Fourteenth Army to drive the Allies into the sea. After their offensive of Feb. 16 he ordered a selected group of officers of all arms and ranks fighting in Italy to report to him personally about conditions at the front.

## Aggressive action

But fortune, hitherto baffling, rewarded the desperate valour of the British and American armies. Before Hitler's stipulated three days the German attack was stopped. Then their own salient was counter-attacked in flank and cut out under fire from all our artillery and bombardment by every aircraft we could fly. The fighting was intense, losses on both sides were heavy, but the deadly battle was won.

One more attempt was made by Hitler—for he was the will power at work—at the end of February. The 3rd U.S. Division, on the eastern flank, was attacked by three German divisions. These were weakened and shaken by their previous failure. The Americans held stubbornly, and the attack was broken in a day, when the Germans had suffered more than 2,500 casualties. On March 1 Kesselring accepted his failure. He had frustrated the

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(MORE TOMORROW)

## GERMANS SURPRISED BY ANZIO LANDINGS

By Winston Churchill

mobile patrols being boldly pushed out to gain contact with the enemy, but so far have not received reports of their activities."

I was in full agreement with this, and replied: "Thank you for all your messages. Am very glad you are pegging out claims rather than digging in beach-heads."

He had already ordered a New Zealand Corps to be formed, under Gen. Freyberg, composed of three divisions brought over from the Eighth Army on the Adriatic. Indeed, that Army, which had attempted to pin the enemy on their front by offensive action, had to stand no less than five divisions to sustain the heavy fighting on the west coast, and for the next few months had to remain on the defensive.

Further severe battles obviously impended on both fronts, and it was necessary to find more troops. The 3rd Polish Corps, due to arrive on the main front at the beginning of February. Gen. Wilson [new Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean] had ready the 18th Infantry and the 1st Guards Brigade in North Africa. By Jan. 30 the 1st U.S. Armored Division had landed at Anzio and the 45th U.S. Division was on its way. All this had to be done over the difficult beaches or through the tiny fishing port.

Minor probing attacks towards Cisterna and Campolone occupied Jan. 22 and 23. No general attempt to advance was made by the commander of the expedition.

### Two German divisions

KESSELRING reacted quickly to his critical situation. The bulk of his reserves were already committed against us on the Cassino front, but he pulled in whatever units were available, and in 48 hours the equivalent of about two divisions was assembled to resist our further advance.

The German Gen. Westphal's comments on the way in which this was done are illuminating.

At the moment of the landing south of Rome, apart from certain coastal batteries standing by, there were only two battalions... There was nothing else in the neighbourhood which could be thrown against the enemy on that same day. The road to Rome was open.

No one could have stopped a bold advance guard entering the Holy City. The beach-taking situation continued for the first two days after the landing. It was only then that German counter-measures were effective...

In December, 1943, the [German] Army Group had issued a comprehensive plan of emergency for the whole of Italy...

It was only necessary to issue the code-word "Case Richard" to put into effect these pre-arranged plans. In fact, most of the troops, in spite of icy roads over the Apennines, arrived before schedule. The German High Command helped by sending troops from France, Yugoslavia, and the homeland—The enemy kept surprisingly quiet. They were apparently engaged in building up a bridgehead. It was thus necessary to build up a new front opposite them.

Serious news from front

On Jan. 25 Alexander reported that the beach-head was reasonably secure. The 3rd U.S. Division was four miles from Cisterna, and the British 1st Division two miles from Campolone, and contact was continuing along the entire front. On the 27th serious news arrived. Neither bridge had been taken. The Guards Brigade had beaten off a counter-attack of infantry and tanks and had gone forward, but they were still about a mile and a half short of Campolone, and the Americans were still south of Cisterna.

Alexander said that neither he nor Gen. Clark [the American commander of the VIII Corps] had been able to take advantage of it. This was due to the British command—that as a mistake to move the line back to the south of Cisterna, and to the north of Campolone.

Then came the news that Clark was going to the beach-head at once. I replied:

"I am glad to learn that Clark is going to visit the beach-head. It would be unpleasant if your troops were sealed off there and the main army could not advance up from the south. This however was exactly what was going to happen."

The Admiral had been even better than his word about the landing-craft. I now put a direct question to him.

Let me know the number of vehicles landed at Anzio by the seventh and 14th days respectively. I should be glad, if it were possible without too much trouble or delay, to distinguish trucks, cannon and tanks.

The reply was both prompt and startling. By the seventh day 12,350 vehicles had been landed, including 350 tanks; by the 14th

wild cat on to the shore, but all we had got was a stranded

boat. This represented a total of 315 L.S.T. shipments. It was interesting to notice that, apart from 4,000 trucks which went to and fro in the ships, nearly 18,000 vehicles were landed in the Anzio beach-head by the 14th day in order to serve a total force of 70,000 men, including of course the drivers and those who did the repair and maintenance of the vehicles.

I replied on Feb. 10:

Thank you for information. How many of our men are driving or looking after 18,000 vehicles in this narrow space? We must have a great superiority of chauffeurs. I am shocked that the enemy have more infantry than we.

Later the same day further reports came in. Gen. Wilson said that the weather had spoilt our air attacks. The 1st British Division was under severe pressure and had had to give ground and Alexander was arranging to relieve it.

All this was a great disappointment at home and in the United States. I did not of course know what orders had been given to Gen. Lucas, but it is a root principle to push out and join issue with the enemy, and it would seem that his judgment was against it from the beginning.

As I said at the time, I had hoped that we were hurling a

missile at the enemy.

They say their Army has been

framed more on Prussian lines, and that American commanders expect to receive

positive orders, which they will

immediately obey. Do not hesitate therefore to give orders just as you would to our own men. The Americans are very good to work with, and quite prepared to take the rough with the smooth.

Major Nazi effort

THE expected major effort to

drive us back into the sea at

Anzio opened on Feb. 16, when

the enemy employed over four

divisions, supported by 450 guns

in a direct thrust southwards

from Campolone. Hitler's special

order of the day was read out

to their previous failure. The

Americans held stubbornly, and

the attack was broken in a day, when the Germans had suffered

more than 2,500 casualties. On

March 1 Kesselring accepted his

failure. He had frustrated the

THE FIRST PICTURE OF A NEW GUIDED MISSILE



## Britain is flying a rocket bigger than a V2

THE  
CHAPMAN  
PINCHER  
COLUMN

1. Measure your height, without shoes to the nearest inch.

2. Write down 112lb. — eight stones—as a basic weight.

3. Add 4 lb. for every inch

4. If your height exceeds five feet.

5. Your weight should fall within 5lb. either way of the total, if it is ideal for your height, says Dr. Bryan Scott.

EXAMPLE.—Estimate of weight of a small-framed woman 5ft. 5ins. tall. Basic weight 112lb. Add 4 x 5lb.—20lb.—for height over 5ft. Total 132lb. Subtract 8lb. for a small frame. Final total 124lb.

Ideal weight should therefore fall between 119lb. and 129lb.

LADY NICOTINE

★ LESS than one-seventh of the nicotine in a cigarette is absorbed by a smoker's lungs.

About 35 percent of the nicotine is destroyed as the cigarette is burning up. A further 35 percent is lost in the side-stream of the smoke.

Eight percent remains in the "dust."

Only 10 percent enters the blood.

Tests carried out by Dr. Bryan Scott, medical director of the British Medical Research Council, show that the nicotine in the side-stream of the smoke is absorbed by a woman's lungs to the same extent as the nicotine in the main stream.

It is the nicotine in the side-stream that is absorbed by a woman's lungs.

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## Travel Choice



By VERA WINSTON

WISE travellers, when planning their wardrobe, like to include an important looking knitted suit. Once it had to be a hand-knit to really do the thing right, but the hand-loomed jobs of today are every whit as smart, and of course, ever so much less expensive. This knitted suit boasts a hand-knit look with its different detail such as the small stand-up collar and turned back cuffs of the jacket which has arrow-like stitching to simulate pockets. There is contrasting novelty stitch for the slim skirt. The lovely shade of lilac is matched by the leather belt.

## Domestic help? It depends where you live

HOW hard is it to get a maid these days? I find there is no shortage of domestic labour in London if you live in one of the "right" places.

These include Mayfair, Chelsea, Kensington, Maida Vale and Regent's Park. The "difficult" places are anywhere north of Maida Vale, south of the river or west of Kensington.

One agency, with 2,000 housewives on its books waiting for cooks, general maids and nannies, reports that 1,800 of the 2,000 are in North-west London.

Girls prefer to take jobs in central London. They are reluctant to go to districts like Edgware and Hampstead, Wimbleton and Streatham, they regard as being almost in the country.

It is always easier to obtain help for a modern flat than for a house, because girls believe that there will be less heavy work. Even the young and healthy frequently stipulate "No stairs." Greatest prejudice among the over-45 cook-generals and housekeepers is children in the house.

## Pick of 30

If I were a Kensington housewife I would have little difficulty in obtaining help. From one agency alone I could have had the pick of 30 girls in a week, all qualified, with good references.

Most of them wanted a weekly wage of at least £3. One whole day on a week or two half-days, their own bed-sitting room, and daily help for the rough work.

I could have had a butler, "with experience in the best houses" for £5 a week, an experienced nanny for £4, a chauffeur for £5 10s. 0d. or a married couple for £7 10s. 0d.

But if I lived in Stannmore my problem would be more difficult.

EILEEN ASCROFT'S COLUMN

Most hopeful course, if my need was great and my pocket small, would be to bring over a foreigner, either an Austrian, German or Swiss. This takes anything from six weeks to three months and would cost a five-guinea fee to the agency and £10 to £12 for the girl's fare, advanced to a travel agency. Usual wage asked is £2.

Mrs Mopp worked for 1s. an hour; today she demands 2s. 6d. or 3s.

## Stigma gone

WHY is it easier to get help in the house at present? The old stigma of domestic service is dead. Also high wages and advantages of a comfortable home and free keep are attracting girls who would formerly have tried for an office job, but now find it almost impossible to live in lodgings on a business wage.

Married couples, tired of housing problems, are taking up domestic work, they can command £7 or £8 a week between them and enjoy comfortable quarters.

Young women coming from Australia and New Zealand to stay a year or so in Britain, and girls from the Continent wanting to learn English, are also finding domestic work more paying than typing or clerking.

But the average housewife must rely on the "daily help."

Every year more women are being driven to work in other people's houses by the ever-rising cost of living. But even daily wages are high today.

## Family affair

SOMETIMES wonder if our hospitals are not little in-

human in their many rules and regulations, compared with those of other countries.

On a recent visit to Greece I found children's hospitals where mothers can accompany their babies, sleep in the hospital and help with nursing.

In Spain I found that fathers-to-be are automatically given a truckle bed in maternity hospitals to stay with their wives until the babies are born.

English writer John Langdon-Davies told me that last year when his young wife Patricia had her baby, the Barcelona hospital provided him with a bed and meals and also gave him a white gown and mask and allowed him to help the doctor. (World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)



# THE AUSTRIANS MAY NOT WIN AT WEMBLEY

## But They Are Wonderful To Watch Playing Soccer

Says IVAN SHARPE

If you tour Austria by car, and pull up in Vienna for petrol, you may be served by a dark young man with curly hair whose job rates about £5 a week. His name is Hans Ocwick, and across the North Sea he is claimed to be the world's best centre-half.

Whether you agree depends on what you want of a centre-half. If you want a man to be an artist and to attack, rather than to be a simple stopper, I have no doubt the puller of the petrol pump is world champion.

To the modern English spectator he is as much like a centre-half as Stanley Matthews is like a goalkeeper, but here is the attacking pivot par excellence.

Ocwick is unlike any attacking centre-half we have ever had in England—Stanley Matthews, Tom Boyle and Charlie Roberts included—as he attacks twice as much as any of the great ones of the past. And the moderns said it couldn't be done under the present off-side law.

I studied his methods against France on Thursday in Paris. In the first half he moved three times expertly into the inside-right position and twice to inside-left. I kept no count in the second half, but when Austria went out for a winning goal he dribbled from ten yards inside his own half to within ten yards of the French goal, and then rolled back a perfect pass to a colleague.

Has any one in young England, anyone born since the first world war, seen an English centre-half do all that? Not on your life.

### ALWAYS CHANGING

It is chess-board Soccer. Study these defensive tactics, which emphasize the mobility and versatility of the Austrians, and the remarkable way in which they constantly change places.

Their last line of defence (traditionally right-back, centre-half, left-back here) was, at different times,

(1) —Right-half, right-back, left-back. (2) —Right-half, centre-forward, centre-back. (3) —Right-back, left-back, left-half. (4) —Right-half, left-back, right-back.

For a free-kick it was right-half, left-back, right-back and centre-forward; and the next moment centre-forward. Germhart was dribbling through at the other end, carrying the ball into the jaws of goal and there rolling a pass to the outside-left which our Finney would have seized like a shot. Such individuality!

Yes, the Frenchmen made a draw and were worth it, but there was no question who were the finer footballers. No question at all. The combination was charming—so cool and collected. Only under extreme pressure did a man kick the ball at all vigorously or loosely. They just rolled it along the ground to a colleague: just kept rolling along.

### LIKE THE ATTACK

Where do they get this cultivated combination? Let team manager Walter Nausch tell. He was a wing-half in the team built by Hugo Meiss and Jimmy Hogan, which beat Tottenham 6-0 in Vienna and were beaten 4-3 by England at Chelsea between the wars. In Europe they call it "Le Wunderteam."

"It is my opinion," Nausch said to me in Paris, "that England, with such deep knowledge of the game and such good physical condition, are always capable of beating anyone in the world. But spectacularly their play now is built rather on safety-first, and so is less attractive than when they played on a constructive plan."

The attacking centre-half system is accepted as part of our game as it was in Britain before the alteration of the off-side law in 1925. Therefore it is taught in our schools and our junior clubs. We adopt the attacking game because it is better suited to our character, our temperament, and because it is the better system for the player to play and for the spectator to watch."

Versatility is the great feature of the Austrian play. That is because they have all been brought up to be full players. Thus the inside-right against France may be the left-half against England. (May I add in parentheses that all this supports my contention that outside-right Finney should play at inside-right for England?)

Said Walter Nausch: "We have not only made our game attractive, but we have been winning matches. I would not say our system is the best; I would not be so boastful. But we hope the 1951 team will become as good as our predecessors and will be as well received in London."

### CUT OUT THE TAPES

England should not attempt to do what the rest of us do. We are up to our necks in the game, but we are not new



## Machine That Can Play Chess

Hawthorne, Calif., Nov. 9.

An electronic device that can even play chess was placed today within the reach of anyone with \$80,000.

Computer Research Corp. unveiled its CRC-102 general purpose computer which it has just finished for the U.S. Air Force. It took a year to make, but the firm said it would be able to produce them commercially in six to eight months.

The brain—a maze of wires and vacuum tubes—is portable. It comes mounted on casters in a 500-pound package. It is about the size of an office desk.

Its price and size make it unique from such predecessors as those now in some research centres. Those brains usually are large enough to fill one room and some cost into the millions.

Yet CRC claims the same capabilities for its baby-sized brain.

Engineer Richard Sprague, one of the designers, says it can even think enough to play chess. It would chart and make all possible plays three moves ahead. But it would be a monotonous opponent.

"It would always win," Sprague added.

It will work any and all mathematical problems. But don't throw away those arithmetic books, children. It seems you have to be a mathematician to build and run the contraption. —Associated Press.

## TODAY'S SPORT

**Cricket**  
J. P. Robinson Memorial Game at Kowloon Cricket Club, Over 40's v Under 40's, commencing 11 a.m.

**Capt. Haycraft's XI v Hong Kong Cricket Club** at Chater Road, commencing 11 a.m.

**Soccer**  
Annual "Poppy" Day Charity Match, Combined Services v Rest of the Colony, Navy Ground, Causeway Bay, 4 p.m.

**Softball**  
Games as shown in programme at foot of Softball page.

**Boxing**  
Charity Boxing Tournament in aid of Earl Haig's Fund at China Fleet Club, 8.30 p.m.

**Snooker**  
RAF v Eastern I, Eastern II v PO Tamar, KCC v CPO Tamar, Lustiano v RGC II, KTC v HQLF, Charnier's M. v SCA.

## That Victory Over The Scottish League Was The Tonic England Needed

Says PETER DITTON

London. Take heart ye men of England. That impressive home record in International soccer matches against teams from outside the British Isles is not lost yet.

The defeat of the Scottish League side—virtually the full Scottish International team—at Hillsborough on October 31 by the English League XI was just the tonic England needed.

The actual score of two

goals to one gives no indication of the Englishmen's superiority. In all departments they were the better side and on this form do not now have so much to fear from the Austrians when they come to play at Wembley on November 28.

If they win it is only what is expected of them. If they draw or— perish the thought—if they lose, then the upsurge can be heard from one end of the country to the other.

Indifferent displays by Eng-

land players this year, both in

club, representative and Interna-

tional matches had done little to foster the hope that England might beat Austria.

For that reason alone the

result of the encounter with the Scottish League XI has been a great fillip.

The former "pupils" are now probably the best centre-half in the country.

Surprising as that may seem, it was proved during the period under review, says the report, must be considered as "transitory." With the influx of new members, the entrance fees received amounted to \$10,962.18.

Although comparative figures are given, no accurate comparison can be made between the two years. The period under review, says the report, must be considered as "transitory." With the influx of new members, the entrance fees received amounted to \$10,962.18.

It is extremely unlikely that the English selectors will choose Wright for the centre-half position against Austria.

Malcolm Barras of Bolton, although injured in the match against Wales and again at Hillsborough, has done nothing to warrant his place in the side.

The bar profits have increased to \$16,700.00, reflecting a great turnover due to an increase in membership.

## PROFESSIONAL GOLF "MAGNATES" ARE PERTURBED

New York, Nov. 11.

The golf "magnates" who direct America's professional golf are perturbed. Their fears are growing that the interest—and the dollars—in professional tournaments play may be going to decline unless a new stimulus to bolster up present day arrangements is found.

Genial Gene Sarazen, who is as astute a golfer as a golf director, sums it up with the comment: "There would never have been a Little Bill Johnston in tennis if he had had to play Big Bill Tilden every week."

American golf, by the very nature of its publicised tournament and the Hollywood glamour and competition in personality that have become their automatic complement, demands something new continuously, if it is to keep on commanding the interest and the purses of the American general public.

New "stars" in any game are a traditional and assured factor for resurrecting decaying interest. But the present system on which American tournaments are staged helps little in "discovering" young and new challengers to those who already hold the lime-light.

In fact, it is as big a stumbling block to the advancement of promising youngsters as anything in the history of the game.

It is the reverse side of the coin to America's continued and undisputed dominance in the Ryder Cup matches.

American Ryder Cup "stars" are the tournament stars because Ryder Cup selection is based on the points accumulated as they play in the circuit tournaments.

It is natural that America's Ryder Cup men are consequently top on top edge and fully primed to do battle against British golfers, who have had no such constant testing in stroke and temperament.

But with American tournament veterans doing little else but "follow the sun"—and the dollars—what chance is available to the young players to break in.

Only the youngster who is not dependent solely on golf for a livelihood can contemplate the risk of taking his courage in both hands and joining the star-studded circuit.

Even the most enthusiastic American supporters of "big time" American golf cannot be expected to be content with seeing the same old figures lining up for the final stages of the biggest of tournaments.

Increase in the glittering prizes does not matter to the general public. A new face.

And that is how it obviously appeals to Gene Sarazen when he makes the suggestion that all the territories under the supervision of the American Professional Golfers' Association should be divided into an Eastern and a Western section with each section running its own tournaments.

The American players and the Italians, the European Champions for 1951, are in complete comfort for the World Cup. The Italians started rather nervously in the face of the firm American confidence but rallied noticeably as the tournament progressed.

Both Walter Nausch: "We have not only made our game attractive, but we have been winning matches. I would not say our system is the best; I would not be so boastful. But we hope the 1951 team will become as good as our predecessors and will be as well received in London."

England should not attempt to do what the rest of us do. We are up to our necks in the game, but we are not new

## KMB BEAT SING TAO

Kowloon Motor Bus kept alive their hopes for honours in the Senior Division of the Hongkong Football League when, in a game which was of vital importance to both teams, they defeated Sing Tao by two goals at Boundary Street yesterday.

The game was, for the most part, played in a torrential downpour. The busmen adapted themselves better to the atrocious conditions. They were faster and displayed more accuracy in their passing.

There is no doubt that two circuits would give youth a better chance of establishing itself as a new challenger in the golf hierarchy.

Another suggestion, obviously emanating from Britain's showmanship in the Ryder Cup, comes from Joe Novak, President of the American Professional Golfers' Association.

He wants a world series which would bring together the winners of the two score and more weekly tournaments that his Association generally sponsors every year.

The idea does not give American youth as bright a chance as Sarazen's suggestion of two major divisions, but it does encourage the appearance of new "personalities" on America's golfing horizon.

KMB were strengthened by the inclusion of Ng Kee-cheung, formerly of Kit Chee, and Kwan King-sun, a promising youngster from Chinese Athletic.

Both played an outstanding game.

Sing Tao failed to click as a combination, with the result that passes went astray more often than not.

Sing Tao attacked from the kick-off and almost came near to scoring in the first minute, only weak finishing preventing them from netting.

Play was rapidly transferred to the other end and before the busmen drew first blood when Yu Yiu-tak fumbled a hard drive and Kwan King-sun, dashing up, gained possession to net with a powerful shot.

At the other end, Yu Yiu-tak obtained the equaliser for Sing Tao when he sent in a terrific shot which Yu Kal-yan did well to save.

At the other end, Yu Yiu-tak earned rounds of applause when he brought off two spectacular saves.

The KMB goal had a narrow escape when Lee Hung-kei broke through and sent in a fast rising shot, but Yu Kal-yan saved at the expense of a corner.

The busmen increased their lead when, following a free kick, the ball was lobbed into the Sing Tao goal-mouth and Fung Kwan-sing scored with a hard drive.

Sing Tao were the first to become dangerous after the break but their forwards were far too slow.

Except for occasional breakaways, the busmen were content to play a defensive game.

For the remainder of the game, play was confined mainly to midfield exchanges, with the Sing Tao forwards striving vainly to penetrate a rock-like

defence.

—(London Express Service)

## NOTICE

### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

#### J TENTH RACE MEETING

##### Saturday 10th & Monday 12th November, 1951.

###### (Held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club).

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race

will be run at 2.00 p.m. on the 1st Day.

On the 2nd Day the first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the First Race will be run at 12.00 noon. The tiffin interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.) on the 2nd Day.

There are 8 races on the 1st Day and 10 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all).

Through Tickets (at \$36 each) may be obtained at the Comptredore Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also

Tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" 1952.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th November, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—

## PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

## SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employer's stands.





	Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"LES GLIERES"	Nov. 11	Nov. 16	
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Marseilles Homeward For
"DOCTEUR YERSIN"	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Hainan, Saigon
"MONKAY"	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Marseilles, Saigon & Marseilles
"BASTIA"	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	N. Africa & Europe

\* passengers & freight  
† freight for Saigon, Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

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P.O. Box 63, Hongkong  
Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 26651 (3 lines).

## Revised Estimate Of World Cotton Production

Washington, Nov. 11.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee revised its world cotton production figures down to between 33,000,000 and 33,500,000 bales for the current season, following the announcement of a million-bale dip in the United States crop estimates.

The present estimated world production compares with the Committee's 36,000,000 forecast made earlier this season.

The Committee said the principal cause of the reduction is the November report of U.S. cotton output which dropped prospective production figures from 16,031,000 bales to 15,771,000 bales.

The Committee said there are also substantial downward revisions in the crops of Egypt, Turkey, Syria, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, India and a number of other producers.

The Committee said: "The total reduction from the earlier estimates for countries other than the United States is well over a million bales."

Production outside of the United States now is calculated at about the same as last season's 17,000,000 bales, it said.

If world consumption this season is maintained at last season's record, breaking the 33,000,000 bale rate, it would absorb all or nearly all this season's production.

"Considering the present estimates of world cotton production and the prospective world consumption in 1951-52, it now appears that there can be no sizable increase in stocks this season."

### LOWEST IN YEARS

World cotton stocks at the beginning of the current season were at the lowest level in many years, totalling only 10,900,000 bales on August 1, compared with 16,000,000 bales on August 1, 1950, 28,900,000 bales at the end of the World War II, and 24,900,000 bales in 1938.

Meanwhile the Agriculture Department said that last Thursday's report did not take into consideration the effect of the early November freeze, which will probably result in some reduction in quality in Arkansas, Tennessee and nearby areas.

The percentage of crop ginned by November 1, is generally larger than the average of the East Mississippi River but below the average of the West.

If the Government's estimate of high consumption levels this year proves true the carry over at the end of the season may be nearer 2,000,000 bales than the 3,000,000 bales expected before Thursday's report trimmed down prospective production. This would be even lower than the 2,200,000 bales left on hand at the beginning of this season—the lowest since 1920.

Government planners would like to have about 8,000,000 bales in reserve supply during an emergency.

The total supplies of cotton for the season now can be figured at about 18,000,000 bales instead of the 19,000,000 bales expected earlier. This would be made up of Thursday's estimated production carryover of 2,200,000 bales and imports. The Agriculture Department experts said domestic consumption is expected to run to about 10,000,000 bales.

### KNOTTY PROBLEM

Washington, Nov. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Charles Brannan, faced a knotty new problem—how to build up cotton reserves. The problem reached a head when the Agriculture Department recommended a carry-over more than

### Courtaulds' Project

Point Clear, Alabama, Nov. 11. Sir John Hanbury Williams of London, Chairman of Courtaulds Ltd., today announced that the big British rayon-making firm expected its first American plant to be in operation 22 miles north of here this autumn.

Sir John, who is also a Director of the Bank of England, made the announcement in an interview with newspapermen at the Grand Hotel at Point Clear where he and other officials of Courtaulds and its subsidiaries are staying during their Gulf Coast visit.

He said the "Mobile County plant involved an investment estimated at \$7,000,000.

It is being constructed on a 650-acre site near Selma, Alabama, on the Mobile River.—United Press.

FOOD PRICES IN U.S. DECLINE

New York, Nov. 11. Wholesale food prices in the US declined last week for the third week in a row and now are at the lowest average level since last November, according to the Dun and Bradstreet food index.

At \$8.64, the index was one cent lower than last week and compared with \$8.63 a year ago.

The year's high was \$8.71 on February 20.—Associated Press.

# TRADE LIBERALISATION

## Rehabilitation Task For New Cabinet

### Tories Expected To Bring New Drive To Bear

London, Oct. 30.

Appointment by Mr Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, of eight key Ministers, within 24 hours of the Conservative Party being returned to power is a happy augury of the drive and business-like application which it is hoped the new Government will bring to the resolving of the country's present unhappy predicament.

Upon Mr R. A. Butler as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Labour, with the President of the Board of Trade, will fall the brunt of the rehabilitation of our overseas trade and finances.

Five years of war and six of an unstable peace, during which latter period war-time controls were perpetuated, have driven many of our pre-war business men out of business.

Personal knowledge has gone, but the up-coming personnel is at hand with a readiness to supplement the bureaucrat, wherever he may be entrenched, and bring into being again that personal touch in business, so lacking, but so needed, in the understanding of foreign markets.

This applies particularly to dollar markets in the United States and Canada. In the U.S. we have become much misunderstood, at a time when there ought to be not the slightest shred of misunderstanding. In expanding our exports into that valuable, and potentially more valuable, market we have had to rely largely upon "trade controls" placed in key cities in the United States.

In spite of these trade controls, Mr. Harold Wilson, when President of the Board of Trade, expressed his view that that market would be exploited effectively only by private initiative developing private enterprise. Borrowing a leaf from the book of that predecessor in office, the new President would be well advised to close those trade consults at once and apply the dollars thus saved to financing the exodus of a phalanx of business heads of firms and their representatives to the United States, who will instill that personal contact between buyers and sellers in order to cement prosperous and happy business relations. A reduction in cost to the consumer here can but result.

Such a reduction of cost could be the only possible result from such business competition and freedom of action with, naturally, an improvement of quality, as the private trader dare not offer what the retailers have had to accept from the autocratic bureaucratic importers. That would be a liberalisation of trade such as has been envisaged by the Economic Co-operation Administration through the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation involving 18 nations in Western Europe and by the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

### STUMBLING BLOCK

The deleterious effect of Government bulk purchasing, a restriction on trade and a weapon of reprisal, is shown in a report prepared last month by O.E.C.C. in Paris. The United Kingdom is shown as the stumbling block to a general liberalisation of trade in Western Europe. (That conclusion may be equally true to trade within the Commonwealth, and in the world at large.)

One comment on this state of affairs in the report is: "Direct Government buying, usually on long-term contracts and on a bilateral basis, admittedly runs counter to E.C.A.'s liberalisation goal, the creation of wide intra-European market in which the forces of competition can effectively bring down prices." Another comment is: "State trading has two harmful effects on the European economy. First, producers can usually secure long-term contracts from Government importers and, as a consequence, tend to hold back on measures to improve production efficiency. Second, producers dealing with State importers have shown themselves reluctant to lift output, preferring to cling to a known market than to run the risks of over-production." Thus have shortages in this country been created and perpetuated.

Here is something for Lord Woolton to improve. His return to the post of virtual Food Controller is welcomed; his administration if that post during the war years availed world-wide admiration and praise. During January-August of this year, within Western Europe, we imported \$143 million of food and foodstuffs of that, \$258 million was on Government account. France on the other hand had \$22 million out of a total of \$161 million, bought on Government account. Italy \$14 million out of \$100 million and Turkey \$1 million out of \$5 million.

### JAPANESE PLANS

But Japan seems to be desirous of taking an active part in S.E. Asian developments. In this she has the backing of the United States anxious to see the industrial expansion of Japan to help repay the gifts and loans she has received. Japan's expansion aims to include developments with India; who can supply a large proportion of the coal and iron ore needs.

At the same time, Pakistan has a two-way trade valued at \$97 million with Japan and wants, in exchange for her products, machinery and the technical assistance to complete industrial development. Last year Pakistan's exports to Japan were \$10 million, and Turkey \$1 million.

### EGYPTIAN SITUATION

There is a great deal of uncertainty now as to what will happen to the Egyptian cotton reserves. The year's high was 7.5 million bales.

The Agriculture Department

### Plan For New Oil Refinery

London, Nov. 11.

The capacity of a new oil refinery being built on the Isle of Grain, Kent, is to be doubled—4,000,000 tons of crude oil a year instead of 2,000,000. The refinery will be working fully by the middle of 1958.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, for whom the refinery is being built at a cost of £40 million, expect to start production there next June at a rate of 2,000,000 tons a year.

Crude oil will be brought from the Middle East—mainly from Kuwait.

When in full production, nearly 1,000,000 tons of motor spirit a year will pour out of the new refinery—equal to about a sixth of Britain's annual consumption.

The site of the refinery, which was mainly swamp and poor pasture just over a year ago, covers a square mile.

Anglo-Iranian own another 3 1/2 square miles of surrounding land. The refinery could be expanded to handle 10 million tons of oil a year.

Four jetties, capable of taking 32,000-ton tankers, are being built.

Forty United States technicians are working on the project.

### CHINA TRADE

It must be borne in mind that now the Diet has ratified the peace treaty, Japan will be in the position to open formal negotiations for trade with China, and so expand that clandestine exchange now going on.

China is so insistent upon obtaining from and giving necessities to her traditional customer, that even U.S.S.R. influence at Peking cannot crush the Chinese pressure to resume that trade, in which others, including Britain and the U.S.A. will be entitled to participate.

Last year, Japan traded an exchange of goods at Hongkong to the value of \$91 million; this year that exchange should be doubled, with that, again, in the future rising still further, as the importance of Hongkong as a transhipment centre for the whole of the Far East is outgrowing its pre-war importance.

### FARMERS

### BUY THREE

### CARS EACH

Capetown, Nov. 11.

South African farmers who for years have lived in the dusty, semi-desert called the Karoo, their one luxury a grimy wreck of a car to take them to the nearest town, now own three or five cars each. The wool boom has changed poverty into wealth.

This year South Africa will almost certainly get £76 million from wool sales—double last year's figure, which was itself a record.

Wool is bringing the Union more than half as much overseas currency as the gold from the Rand—the world's greatest mines.

But it has also brought a near-famine in mutton.

Few farmers will slaughter sheep for meat these days. They keep them alive as long as possible for the wool on their backs.

British may benefit indirectly from wool fortunes. Shipping companies report considerable bookings by wool growers for holidays in Britain.

The Karoo's golden fleece has brought something else: new farmers are forced to consult attorneys about their law in front of the village lawyer.

Some of them, too, are buying meat from a shop for the first time in their lives.

### FOR HOW LONG?

But the wool farmers are not only prosperous. They are worried, too. No one knows what will happen to them in the future.

Some have just put their money in the bank. Others have ploughed it back into their farms—fencing, more land, irrigation.

All have paid off mortgages which might have forced their shacks to London Express



Date	Ship	From
1st Nov.	"TEGELBERG"	Japan
2nd Nov.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Panam, Belawan Del & Singapore
13th Nov.	"TIJWANGI"	Japan
14th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Macassar, Balikpapan & Singapore
15th Nov.	"TIJFONDOK"	Japan
16th Nov.	"TIJWADAS"	Macassar
20th Nov.	"TIJWADAS"	Japan
1st Dec.	"MALKASA"	Japan
2nd Dec.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Japan
3rd Dec.	"TIJTALENKA"	Japan
7th Dec.	"TEGELBERG"	Japan

### SAILINGS TO

Date	Ship	To
12th Nov.	"KILDEBRECHT"	Europe & Singapore
13th Nov.	"KILDEBRECHT"	Japan
12th Dec.	"AAGTEKERK"	Europe & Singapore
13th Dec.	"AAGTEKERK"	Japan
1st Jan.	"AAGTEKERK"	Japan

### SAILINGS TO

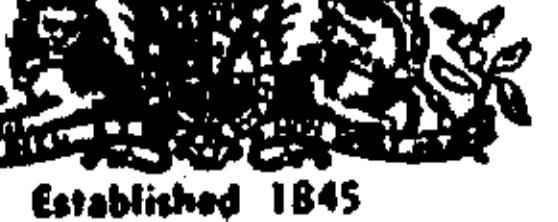
Date	Ship	To
22nd Nov.	"KILDEBRECHT"	Japan via Manila
13th Dec.	"KILDEBRECHT"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
14th Dec.	"	

## Drysdale Pumps

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

HK & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING TEL. 27789

# CHINA MAIL



Page 10

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1951.



### Four Wives Set A Problem

London, Nov. 10. "As I was going to St Ives I met a man with seven wives."

But men with four wives apiece are setting a problem in faraway Indonesia, a meeting at Slough, in suburban Bucks, was told.

Bachelor Mr Ganis Harsono, Indonesian Press Attache, said that Indonesian women wanted a rule of one wife per man. The men are against it. According to Mr Harsono:—

"They tell the women: 'There aren't enough men to go round all of you, and every woman should have a husband. So let's be friends and stay as we are'."

### Defied Union And Won Court Case

London, Nov. 10. Seven men who challenged the leaders of the 200,000-member Electrical Trades Union were told that they were right.

Mr Justice Wynn Parry gave his judgment in the Chancery Division:—

1. It was illegal for the union leaders to give £50,000 in strike pay to 2,000 men during a seven-week strike last spring at Bethnal Green—because the strike was unofficial.

2. It was illegal for the leaders to punish men who refused to join the strike.

About 150 electricians did refuse, and seven of them took the case to court—partly because, they say, the union was dominated by Communists, partly because they objected to being "rounded up."

The union fined one of them £20. Now it must pay him back.

And, the judge ruled, the union must pay the costs of the case, more than £6,000. Until the election, one of the men's counsel was Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, now Home Secretary—and the union's leading counsel was Sir Walter Monckton, now Labour Minister.

What about the £50,000? The judge said: "The court has no power to order that to be paid back."

Now the seven men want to change their leaders—but they can send circulars about this to other branches only through the national executive.

### BRITONS TO LIVE LIKE GERMANS

Bonn, Nov. 10. British civilians on the Control Commission in Germany with rank equal to general and brigadier are to get an allowance of almost £1,000 a year because they have to live like Germans.

Some high officials will get more.

The 1,600 British officials stationed all over Western Germany were warned that the new scheme, by which they "go German," starts on December 1.

By British Government decree they will lose occupation privileges they have enjoyed for six years, including cheap rations and cut-price servants.

But to compensate, officials whose salaries now range from £1,500 to £1,000 a year will be given free houses, coal, and light—in addition to their £1,000 cost-of-living allowance.

To offset some of this allowance, their salaries will be cut by £250 to £500. But another extra—most top-grade officials will get £5 a week to entertain their German friends.

Junior officials will get credits ranging down to £270 a year for a bottom-rank girl clerk.

The new scheme will save the Germans money and cost Britain probably hundreds of thousands of pounds.

British officials are not satisfied. They have protested to the High Commissioner, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick—almost the only man who will be left with an official car—that bigger allowances are paid in Paris and Portugal.

A British spokesman said: "The allowances will be reviewed in about six months. But any case for an increase must be supported by detailed accounts."

### A JELLICOE STILL SERVES

London, Nov. 10. Forty-eight-year-old Captain Christopher Jellicoe is standing by to transport troops to Mediterranean trouble spots. Back from the Mediterranean only a few days, Captain Jellicoe and the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Illustrious which he commands are now at Portsmouth waiting for orders.

His uncle, the first Earl Jellicoe, won fame at Jutland where he commanded the British Fleet.

Captain Jellicoe also has a fine record. He won a DSC for successful action against submarines, a DSO for convoy work, and a bar to the DSO for his part in the Scharnhorst battle. He can also claim the innumerable record of having had two ships within a month sunk under him; first the Southwold which he commanded, and then the Jackal of which he had temporary command.

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Now the seven men want to change their leaders—but they can send circulars about this to other branches only through the national executive.

### 24-Hour Day For Plants

London, Nov. 10. A 24-hour day is being tried on vegetables and flowers by scientists at Shirefield, near Reading. At a field station there they are testing the effect of artificial light on plant growth, using 400-watt high-pressure mercury vapour lamps as used in street lighting.

They aim to try every type of lamp from the ordinary household bulb to arc lamps. Preliminary results show that plants spurred by artificial light are often as much as three weeks ahead of those grown under natural conditions.

### INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

This is rather tricky. Call the races B, W, P. (1) No native can be B. For if he is, he is not a native. (2) No native can be W. For if he is, he is not a native. (3) No native can be P. For if he is, he is not a native. (4) Hence X, W, and it follows that Y is a White. Y is a Pink (telling the truth the first time); X is a Blue (telling the truth the second time).

London Express Service

### CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Edward IV. and Richard III. She was Cecily Neville, who became Duchess of York.

2. It is an archipelago in the Arctic ocean.

3. The Dead Sea.

4. Honi soit qui mal y pense.

5. The Muses. 6. The heraldic bird that figures in the arms of the City of Liverpool.

7. Aristotle. (Divine Comedy Inferno IV.) 8. To support a painter's hand.

9. Goodness. 10. The 12th-century report. God save the King. 11. Close down.

### More Police Cadets "Graduate"



Another batch of police cadets "graduated" last Saturday at the customary passing-out parade. Mr D. W. MacIntosh, Commissioner of Police, was present at the function and is seen here inspecting the new Chinese constables.—Staff Photographer.

### Wives Lose Veto

Dublin, Nov. 10. Husband who want passports to leave Eire no longer need written consent from their wives. Mr Frank Aiken, Minister of External Affairs said.

The control was brought in during the war when many married men deserted their wives and families to seek work in England.

### What Price G.B.S. In 2000 A.D.?

London, Nov. 10. It is to be deplored, said Sir Arnold Plant, that, because of the copyright laws, George Bernard Shaw's works of 1880 may not be reprinted till the year 2000.

Sir Arnold, a professor at the London School of Economics, was speaking to the Copyright Committee in London.

He wants the full term of copyright reduced to 50 years from the date of first publication. At present, under an Act of 1911, copyright is vested in an author for his lifetime and 50 years following.

Said Sir Arnold: "Fifty years' revenue is very good going."

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### Man's Face Was Slapped After A Court Martial

Chilwell, Nov. 10. In the moment that the court martial president sentenced Major Ralph Herbert Thomas Newman to be cashiered and jailed for six months, Shirley, his 17-year-old wife, who heard every word of the trial, slowly uncrossed her fingers.

There was no point in it any longer. If the sentences were confirmed, he would no longer be an officer; and she could not now hope that he would escape.

Major Newman was cashiered and given six months' imprisonment.

Nine months ago Shirley Anne Chesse, the small-part actress, had not met the solicitor's clerk who became a major.

Then it happened—at Ramsgate, where he had a seven-month leave. "Call me Major Bill," he said.

And at Ramsgate, on April 10, they were married. There were trips in the launch to the Continent.

Once they had as a guest Zinedin Zuhair, later mentioned at the court martial as the woman who persuaded a fellow officer to go to sell arms to the Arabs.

The newlyweds went to Nottingham, to be near his station.

First they stayed in the best hotels. Then in a four-guinea-a-week flat. He took a taxi to Chilwell each day. He spent £12 a month on phone calls.

Money became scarce. They moved into another flat, then another. At last Shirley took a domestic job in a hospital.

Still she did not know his secret—of the £16,000 he had received in 1949 as part proceeds of the sale of arms in Palestine the year before.

Nor did she know of the £1,000 overdraft at his bank in Edgware—and his worry about cheques that might not be honoured.

She transferred a grey skin glove from her right hand to her left, swivelled on her tall grey heels, and gave the man who had spoken a resounding slap.

### From The Files 100 Years Ago

We have again the painful task of recording another piracy in our immediate vicinity. In this case a passenger boat from this port, when passing through the Casing moon on the night of Monday last, was boarded by two pirates, who, after murdering two individuals, and driving several overboard, whereby three more were drowned, succeeded in obtaining possession of the vessel, with which they sailed away, passengers, cargo, and all. His Excellency the Admiral despatched the boats of the "Hastings" on a tour of inspection last night. We wish the crews all the success they wish themselves, but entertain some fear whether they will do any good by the trip.

#### COURT INTERLUDE

Whilst the Supreme Court was in sitting in Summary Jurisdiction yesterday (a report of which by the way must stand over until our next issue) that extraordinary individual, Mr Shortrede, was seen to rush frantically into the Judge's clerk's dining room, and shortly afterwards return with a paper writing, which was thrust "neck and shoulders" up to his Lordship, who appeared perfectly astonished at the proceeding and asked very seriously what it was all about. Whereupon Mr Shortrede proceeded to inform the court that Mrs Le-sow (with an alias we did not catch) was in gaol, and having a curiosity to find out how she got there (as though the particulars had not been already learnt through a particular channel) he waited on her, and was referred to the Turnkey, and when he asked the Turnkey for the warrant of commitment he was referred to the Gaoler. His Lordship, without appearing to understand more than that it did not concern business which he was sitting on the bench to adjudicate, told Mr Shortrede not to interrupt the proceedings of the Court, and to make any application he had to make in proper season.

After the legitimate business of the day was over, Mr Shortrede was then made to come forward, and was asked what the Gaoler said,—to which Mr Shortrede replied that the Gaoler was out, and that having waited a full half hour for his return, he had come to make immediate affidavit that he verily believed no warrant of commitment had been issued at all in the matter. To this His Lordship replied that he could, if he wished it, take out a writ of habeas corpus, but thought all the trouble might be avoided by Mr Shortrede making application to one of the Police Magistrates, instead of the Turnkey.

We happen to know the whole particular of this case of the "improtected female," that Mr Shortrede has so gallantly befriended, and will give an outline of them in our next issue.

The forthcoming Colonial Surgeon's report contains the recommendations for the establishment of a lunatic asylum we trust; some of our readers, (not the whist party of course, who are too obtuse to see anything) will probably be inclined to think that there are some men in the colony who, from their acts, are not unworthy of instant admission to such a place.

### CUT PRICE FIRM SUED

New York, Nov. 10. Macy's of New York, world's biggest department store, was sued for \$2,100,000 for its part in last spring's hectic price war.

Led by Macy's shops, cut prices on hundreds of items. Now the Sunbeam Corporation of Chicago, which makes electrical kitchen aids, accuses Macy's of a conspiracy to monopolise the sale of an electric mixer.

The corporation says that in the ten weeks the price war lasted, Macy's accounted for 82.5 of the "New York" sale of the mixers, against the normal three per cent.

Business for the hundreds of small retailers was undermined, it is alleged. The Sunbeam people explained that the case in the court of common pleas concerned matters of nationally advertised brands of goods, which are distributed through thousands of small retail organizations.

### SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



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Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GREENHAW FOR  
and on behalf of South China Mail Co. Limited at 1-3  
Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.